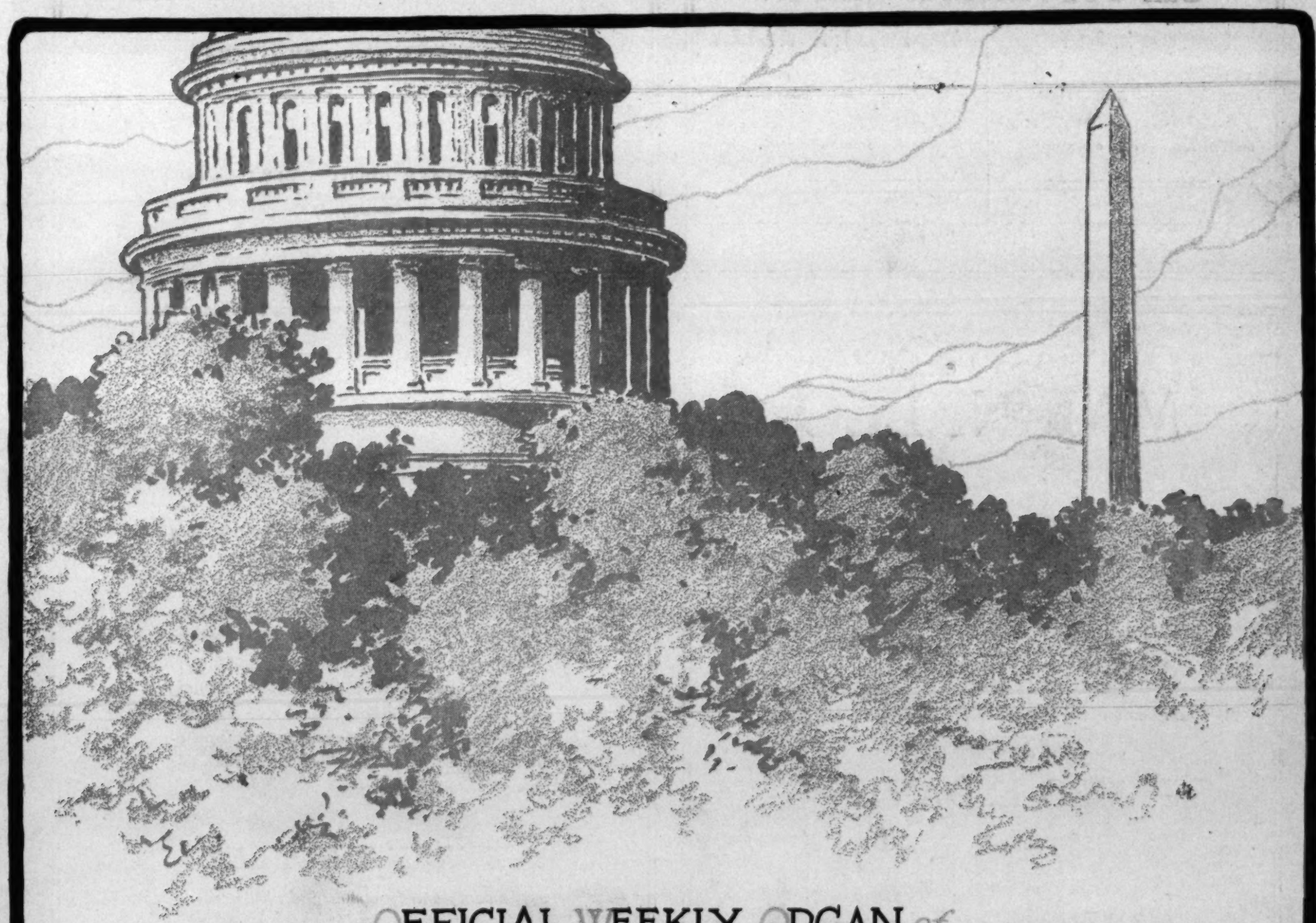
Vol. VI, No. 19 Saturday, May 25, 1918 FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist



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Women in the Casualty Lists

MRS. Inez Haynes Irwin, the writer, lately returned from the war-torn sections of the Continent, gave some interesting figures when she spoke at the National Woman's Party Headquarters in the Capital a short time ago.

Up to the present time some 750,000 women have been killed in this "war for democracy." "These women owe their deaths to causes directly connected with the war," said Mrs. Irwin. "They have been killed in munition factories; they have met with accidents directly behind the French and British lines; they have been killed by submarines, by bombs and through other causes. This is the first war in which women have been mobilized as a sex behind their men in the fight, and the first time, therefore, that they have been exposed to such risks."

In the face of this terrible accounting which proves conclusively that women now figure also in the casualty lists of the war, the last poor prop, it would seem, had been knocked from under the standpat group of Senators opposed to national suffrage.

The "One Hundred Per Cent Loyalists" and Suffrage

A NATIONAL group is conferring with Republican and Democratic leaders, and planning to elect a Congress "one hundred per cent loyal," that will be committed to the upholding of Administration measures in regard to the war. With Theodore N. Vail as chairman, such groups as labor, the farmers, political and civic groups, and women will, it is planned, be represented. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., president of the National Association opposed to Woman Suffrage, have been asked to represent women.

The plan of the league is to unite the opposed political parties wherever anti-war candidates might be successful. Just what the two groups of women—those not yet free, as represented by Mrs. Catt, and those who do not wish to be free, as represented by Mrs. Wadsworth, might do if they accepted this work, for the league, is omitted from the news dispatches.

The national suffrage amendment is being blocked in the Senate at the present moment by a group of men who are presumably one hundred per cent loyal. It is the business of the women of this nation at this moment to transmute this presumed loyalty into the real article by forcing the Senators to stand by the President by supporting the federal suffrage amendment.

Liberty Begins at Home

THE Tammany Hall Executive Committee this week received a setback in their attempt to get out a full enrollment of women on the Democratic ticket. The New York National Woman's Party answered the address to potential women Democrats which had appealed for their support by an answering address written by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont as Chairman of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Belmont said:

"It is amazing that Democrats dare ask the support of women, when it is now apparent that the Democratic Party is responsible for the blockade of the federal suffrage amendment in the United States Senate. Last Friday Senator Jones, a Democrat, who is in charge of the amendment, was forced to confess that if the measure was brought before the Senate, Democratic opposition would defeat it.

"The Republican Party, as its leaders stated on the floor of the Senate, is ready for a vote at any time, with two-thirds of the Republican membership pledged to support it. The votes lacking for its passage are Democratic votes. Women will never support a party so long as it refuses to apply to the women of the United States the liberty which half the world is struggling to preserve."

Another Picket Line

ON Tuesday, May 21, the Red Cross Drive in the National Capital was marked by a new picket line, perhaps as dramatic as the purple, white and gold banner-bearers that petitioned so long for suffrage. The new picket was made up of members of the Red Cross, one hundred and six in number, clad in the significant Red Cross uniform and carrying the Red Cross banners. These women stood on F street between Tenth and Fifteenth and on H street to Madison Place, which had so often seen the suffrage picket lines. The women were instructed to be silent, the long picket line to dramatize by its crusade-like banners, only the work of the Red Cross.

Needless to say the dozens of police officers that watched the line of women, did not even think of arresting them for obstructing traffic. If this demonstration did nothing else it heralded the perfect respectability of picketing.

Were the President and the United States Senate able to read signs they would realize that this picket line of women war workers was but another form of demand for the release of the women of this nation to full partnership in the present great burden the nation is carrying—through the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

Labor Must Demand Suffrage As Self-Protection

NIGHT work for women, equal pay for equal work, better standards for the health of women workers, minimum wage legislation, and the differences in labor legislation in the various states, were the topics discussed during the Women in Industry session of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, meeting recently for conference in Washington. The opinions of Women in Industry chairmen in various states could be summed up in the statement of Mary Drier, Chairman of the New York State Committee: "Women should not be exploited because of patriotic service."

Miss Nellie Swartz, Secretary of the New York State Committee, said that their problem was that of equal pay for equal work. She cited the case of a woman making time fuses by the side of a man in a factory in Rochester. The employer, upon being asked the rate of pay, said that the man was paid $35 a week, and the woman $30, and that the output of the woman was twice that of the man. "Working standards must be maintained for the man coming back from the front," Miss Swartz said, "In justice to labor, standards of equal pay for equal work must be required."

What neither Miss Swartz nor any other speaker mentioned at the conference was that standards not only for "the man coming back from the front," but the woman now in the factory can only be maintained by the club of political power. Labor must demand action on the federal suffrage now being held up by the United States Senate.

National Party Candidates Pledged for Federal Suffrage

THE newly organized National Party, which is laying special stress upon the enfranchisement of women as one of the principal planks in its platform, has begun the filing of election petitions. This party, according to the announcement of Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of its national executive committee, is making a strong effort to play a prominent part in the coming congressional elections, in order to meet the suggested plan of a Democratic and Republican fusion. All candidates who are being chosen are pledged to work for the national suffrage amendment and for its ratification by the states.

An Amendment Affecting the Suffrage Measure

SENATOR Brandegee had an amendment to the constitution limiting the time for ratifying all constitutional amendments read in the record on May 16. He stated that this amendment was recommended by a majority of the judiciary committee of the Senate. He did not wish the amendment discussed on account of the slim attendance in the Senate. The measure would limit the time for ratifying an amendment to six years from the date of its proposal.

The bearing of this resolution on war legislation is not quite clear. Its effect upon the suffrage amendment would be to spur women to greater effort for immediate ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures.

— PATH OF POLITICAL FREEDOM —

Drawn for the Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

"They Shall Not Pass"?

A Suffragist Makes Munitions

By Florence Bayard Hilles

(Mrs. Hilles, the daughter of the late Senator Bayard, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State, is the chairman of the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party. For the past few weeks Mrs. Hilles has been employed as a munitions worker in the Bethlehem Steel Plant at New Castle, Delaware.)

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

WELL, because of lack of material, I have been "laid off" my job in the munition factory. All the friends I meet hail me with, "Tell me about your work in the munition plant!" so I had better begin at the beginning. If any other woman is inspired to go to release a man in the munition plant, this is the way to start about it:

I went first to the registration office at the Bethlehem Steel Works, below New Castle in Delaware, where they took my name, address, age and "some mark of identification on your body, in case of accident." My mark was a tattoo of the letters C. U. (Congressional Union) in purple and gold on my right arm. I was asked also to give the names of the persons to be notified in case of accident. This done, I was handed over to a photographer.

Every worker wears a small round photograph of himself or herself and their registration number set in a pin and worn constantly. Without it one may not pass the guards at the gate.

At the women's cloak room everyone is questioned and examined to see whether they are bringing in any forbidden article. I suppose the forbidden articles are matches, cameras or anything of an inflammable nature.

Every worker has a locker with a key where she keeps her wraps. She must wear an apron and a cap.

My first work was at "the press." At each press table there are three workers, a weigher, who weighs out powder into little measures and the two workers who stand on either side the table and pour powder into the shells, as they are rolled in through a hole in the wall by two men.

THIS filling of the shells should be done with dexterity and quickness. The pay for the work of every press table is divided between the three women equally. To make good pay, they must work steadily and quickly. The press workers always stand.

The powder used in this process of work stains the skin yellow, especially the hands and neck. Even the hair turns yellow. In the vicinity of a munition plant you can always tell the workers by their yellow hands.

When "capping" the shells the process is to fill in on the charge first an asbestos washer, then a lead washer and then "cap" or hammer it until it is flush with the top of the shell. With a knife any unevenness is then scraped off.

If these caps, on inspection, are not just right, they are put aside to be "repaired," which means undoing the bad work and doing them over. This work is done sitting down.

There is a constant force of superintendents and guards walking up and down the room. The girls all seemed very friendly. Many of them are quite young, some only seventeen. Others may be the mothers of four or five children. All of them are self-supporting and the majority of them have families to support.

There is too much noise for conversation except occasionally with one's neighbor; but at noon, when the whistle blows and we all went to the rest room, there was plenty of conversation and laughter. All the women in the factory are owners of Liberty Bonds. The little Italian girl who taught me my press work was the owner of three.

Nearly every one is called by his or her Christian name—Lucy, Mary, Hannah, George, Tony. It made for good fellowship.

The work took hold on my imagination, and I found myself wondering, as I capped the shells "will this be the one to 'get' the Kaiser," or guessing what its errand might mean toward the termination of the war.

THIS war has brought together so many groups of women who have never before seemed to have anything in common, and in all their work they must, consciously or unconsciously, be learning a lesson in democracy.

After all, our war is being fought for democracy, for in President Wilson's own words—"we shall fight for the thing that lies nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government." How fortunate it is that all sorts of men and women begin to see that our aims and work should lie along the same lines.

Mrs. Hilles in Munition Worker's Uniform

A country "half slave and half free"—whether Germany or the United States—can have no place in the twentieth century. As I worked I felt more deeply that this war may, after all, notwithstanding its horrors, be the means of so establishing human liberty and human understanding, that we shall hereafter be able to prevent a like horror for all times and all peoples.

But besides getting behind the government to help to win democracy abroad by making shells, I am more determined to get behind it for the purpose of establishing democracy at home for American women—by insisting that the Senate pass the national suffrage amendment.

It is just as necessary to bring ammunition to bear on the Senate in our fight for the federal suffrage amendment as to do this other work. The energies of women must be released from this fight for just recognition as citizens, for the extraordinary demands of war.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Our "Great Enterprise of Liberty"

THE President also mentioned women—or to be exact "ladies"—when he opened the Red Cross Drive last week in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House.

In a great speech, noteworthy at this time because it reaffirmed our friendship for the Russian Republic and our willingness to consider at any time peace terms presented in good faith, the President stressed the ideal of world democracy we are fighting to uphold, and called the Red Cross the symbol of "mercy going hand in hand with force."

Of the millions of women who make up the vast army of this organization he said:

"This cross which these ladies bore today is an emblem of Christianity itself. It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy tonight and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other."

The President is right. Women in every part of this country are giving ungrudgingly, not only of their time, their toil, their money; they are also, in giving their sons, making the supreme sacrifice, that no man can adequately appraise.

When the President of the United States, following his remark concerning the ladies who had given up "old frivolities" to carry their cross, went further, and spoke of "the great hosts of liberty going to set helpless peoples free all over the world—set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free," there must have been those in that audience, as there are those in this republic, who thought with some bitterness of what the President called "this great enterprise of liberty."

The measure which would set one-half of the people of this nation free, the measure of justice women have been demanding for seventy years, is at the present moment being blocked in the United States Senate by Administration servants, who are willing to follow the President far afield on his crusade for democracy abroad, but, by their opposition, are focussing the eyes of the world on his toleration of a lack of democracy at home.

When will the vast army of toilers who have given their sons and who are now taking up the work being laid down by men—as well as those classes who have "forgotten the old frivolities"—so "fill the imagination" of the President that he will speak the final word to his own little group of wilful Senators and make democracy a reality instead of a fine phrase in this nation at war for "democracy?"

A Typical Scene in the Senate

THE following is a typical scene in the Senate these days when the long delay in passing the federal suffrage amendment is causing restlessness among women of all classes and in all sections of the country. Senate procedure is daily held up by the protests of organizations or individuals because of the Senate's failure to see the relationship between woman suffrage and the war.

Last Wednesday—May 15—it was the far West that entered its protest:

"Mr. President," said Senator Jones, of Washington, "I have a short letter from the Tacoma Branch of the National Woman's Party asking for a vote on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment and also a resolution by the Sectional Central Labor Council of Spokane urging the same thing. I ask that they may be printed in the *Record.*"

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to be printed in the *Record,* as follows:

I.

Tacoma, Wash., May 3, 1918.

Hon. Wesley L. Jones,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator: We heartily appreciate the five-sixths Republican vote in the House, which secured the passage of the suffrage amendment. We realize that there is a strong line up of your party in the Senate in favor of the passage of this measure. The vote on the suffrage measure more than anything else will convince the people at large that the Republican Party as a whole continues to stand for progress. Therefore we ask not only for your vote but for work in the ranks of your party to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to insure the early and successful passage of the national suffrage amendment through the Senate.

It is the wish of the members of our organization that this letter be read into the *Congressional Record.*

Respectfully yours,

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY,

GRACE T. TROWBRIDGE (Mrs. W. P.),
Chairman.

Miss CORA LINDAAS, *Secretary.*

II.

Sectional Central Labor Council,
of Spokane and Vicinity,
Spokane, Wash., May 10, 1918.

Hon. Wesley L. Jones,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the above council held May 6, the following resolution was adopted, and we trust it will receive your earnest consideration:

"Resolved, That at this time, when women are being thrown into industry by the thousands and are giving valiant service in the manufacturing of war material, we urge the President and the controling administration to put its political strength back of the national suffrage amendment as a war measure and secure its prompt passage through the United States Senate: Be it further

"Resolved, That this body call upon Senator Martin, of Virginia, Democratic Senate leader; Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Republican Senate leader; Senator A. Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee; and Senators Jones and Poindexter, of Washington, to use every effort to secure the necessary two-thirds vote and pass the amendment out to the State legislatures for ratification: Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the above-mentioned with a request to Senators to have it read into the *Congressional Record.*"

Thanking you in advance for the above, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,
A. H. NOWKA,
[SEAL] *Secretary-Treasurer.*

"Mr. President," continued Senator Jones, "I desire to take this opportunity to say a word. This question has never been considered as a party question, and I am glad of it, but nevertheless it is a fact that practically three-fourths of the Republican Senators are ready and prepared to vote for the passage of this amendment and yet we have been unable so far to get enough votes on the Democratic side to make up the necessary two-thirds to pass this fundamentally democratic proposition."

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, said, "Mr. President, the Senator from Washington has made a statement, and I wish to say that while I have no doubt there are some Republican Senators who desire a vote, I can assure him there are a large number of Democratic Senators who are also in favor of taking a vote."

"I know there are quite a number, but there is not the necessary number yet," reiterated Senator Jones, who is a Republican, while Shafroth is a Democrat.

Even Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, one of the obstructionists of the measure, was for no further delay on the suffrage vote: "I want to explain my attitude on this matter," said Senator Brandegee, "I am opposed to the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution. I think that is pretty generally known. But I shall vote to take it up whenever anyone will make a motion to take it up. I want to go on record and I want to vote on it. I am not in favor of delay."

The President Demands Passage of Suffrage

By Herbert Bayard Swope in the New York World

PRESIDENT Wilson, as the mobile army of reserve of the suffrage forces, once more is bolstering up the faltering lines.

He is assuming toward the Senate the same affirmative attitude that he took toward the House while the national amendment was pending there. *He is making it plain to all the Senators that he regards the passage of the amendment as a duty that cannot be ignored.*

From this fact, it is probable that when the vote is called for, the measure will pass. It was passed by less than one full vote in the House, but that fraction was enough. The suffragists will be happy to have even that fraction reduced provided there remains just enough to have the count in their favor.

The Senate's "baby," Xenophon R. Wilfley, Mr. Stone's successor from Missouri, accosted a few days ago by the antis, told them that he "had been shown," and that he saw his duty to be a vote for the amendment.

Pressed for the reason, he told them that he took his leadership from the President, and that he had been given to understand that Mr. Wilson wanted the bill passed.

The opposition comes from the conservative element of the Senate, recruited largely from the Republicans and Southern Democrats. These have jockeyed and dodged, hoping to be able to profit by some favorable situation that would let them straddle without seeming to do so.

Few of the antis are as bold as Senator Wadsworth of New York, who makes no bones about telling the prettiest or the heaviest of the pros that he's against them. But the Senator's wife is the leading spirit in the opposition to the amendment. In fact, Mrs. Wadsworth is working to have New York repeal the law whereby the women were enfranchised in that state last November.

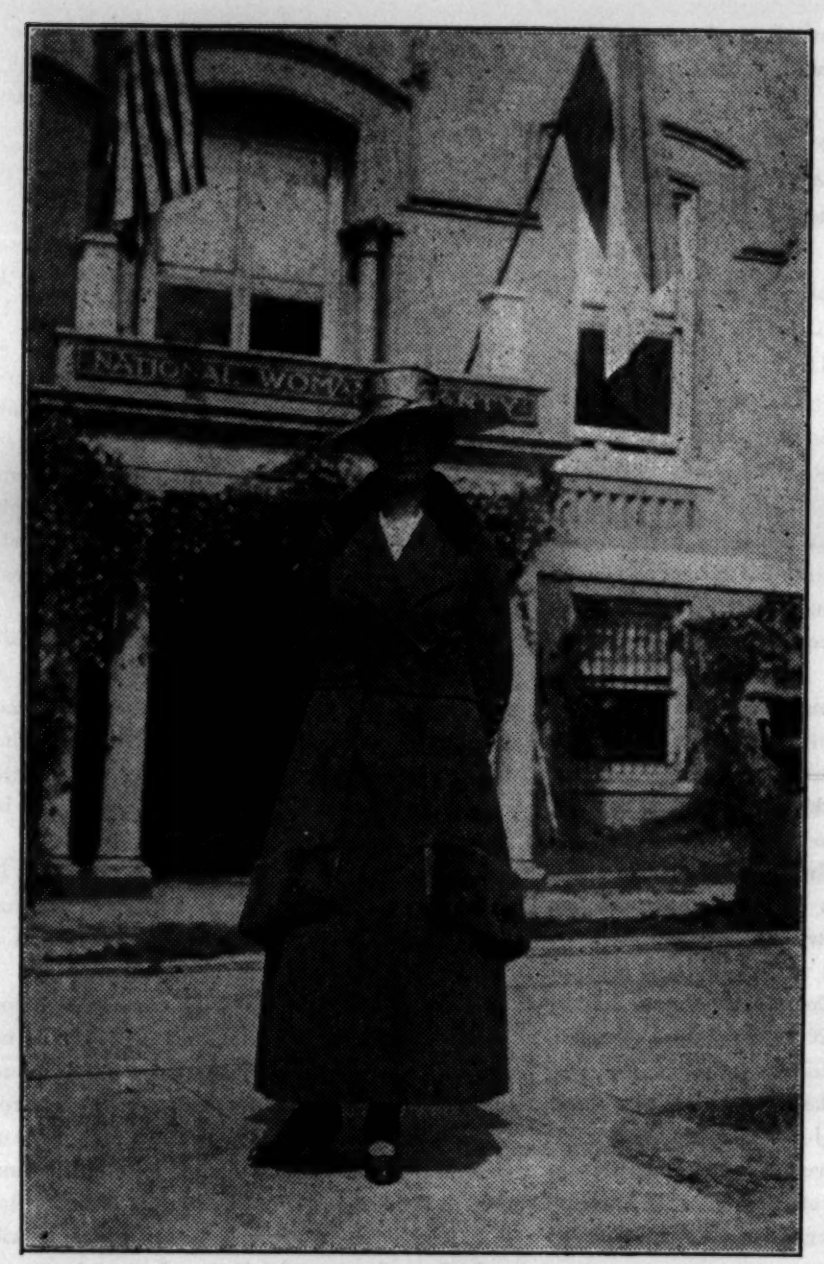
There is only a matter of two votes standing between the suffragists and their goal—the necessary two-thirds of the Senate, which is sixty-four votes. They have a clear majority with them now, but that, of course, is not sufficient to pass a constitutional amendment.

Although the necessary two have not been clinched, the more daring among the pros are willing to put their issue to the test.

They have a shrewd belief that, with the actual leaders of both parties squarely behind them, and with so many of the states now in the suffrage column, several of the Senators who have been backing will step up and support them, rather than run the certainty of awakening feminine resentment, which has a long memory.

There was for a time a report that Mr. Wilson had cooled off from his first flush of enthusiasm. This is false. He still stands four square for the measure. And, what is more, *those who are close to him say that, when the show-down comes, it will be seen that he has given real and aggressive aid. That is the word that is being circulated among the few recalcitrant Democrats, and it comes straight and with authority.*

Middle West Restless Over Suffrage Delay



Mrs. Ascough Leaves National Headquarters in the Capital to Take Suffrage News West

NEW organization and active protest have followed in the wake of Mrs. W. D. Ascough's successful meetings in the middle and northwest, which have taken her through Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and finally through Dakota. Complete knowledge of the deadlock in the Senate caused by the failure of the Administration forces to support the President in regard to suffrage, was all that was necessary to precipitate a wave of new suffrage activity. From labor and civic organizations a storm of protest against further delay has gone to Washington.

Following the successful Sioux City meeting, arranged by Mrs. S. E. Russell and Mrs. D. L. Cassidy, Mrs. Ascough spoke in Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Madison, Menominee and Richland Center, Wisconsin. The City Committee of Milwaukee of the Woman's Party entertained Mrs. Ascough at a large dinner at the City Club at which Miss Lutie Stearns, the lecturer, also spoke, making what she called her "confession of faith" and apologizing for coming so late to the suffrage movement.

In Oshkosh Miss Sarah James, chairman of the 6th District, gave a luncheon for Mrs. Ascough, followed the same day by a cafeteria supper, which preceded an evening meeting that was delightfully enthusiastic over the history of the past year's activities in the capital and eager to enlist for service in the final drive.

In Madison, where Mrs. Ascough spoke in the Music Hall of the University of Wisconsin, the meeting was arranged by Miss Elsie Gluck, President of the College Equal Suffrage League. A crowd of enthusiastic university girls made up a large part of the audience. Mrs. Ascough was entertained in Madison by Mrs. Jastrow, wife of Professor Jastrow of the University.

MISS Ada James, state chairman of the Wisconsin branch of the Woman's Party, held a reception in honor of Mrs. Ascough in Richland Center with more than one hundred prominent men and women present. As a result of new interest in Mrs. Ascough's news from the Capital renewed appeals for action were sent to Washington, and an organizing conference planned for the final drive within the next two weeks, at which district and state officers will be elected.

The Menominee meeting was held at the Little Opera House, with Miss Mary Burt Messer acting as chairman. Mrs. Ascough told the dramatic history of the suffrage picket and outlined the present situation to a crowded house that dispatched a unanimous resolution to the President demanding action this session. Preceding the meeting Mrs. C. B. Stone entertained Mrs. Ascough at a charming dinner at which the prominent men and women of the city were present, including Mrs. Harvey, wife of the President of Stout Institute, and herself President of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE rally of labor to the support of federal suffrage is one of the significant signs that have marked Mrs. Ascough's trip through the middle West. Labor leaders have given splendid support to the meetings and have wired the President often personally as well as through their organizations. In Iowa F. A. Canfield, President of the State Federation, was outspoken in his help and enthusiasm. Following the record established in Iowa Wisconsin labor also sent protests to Washington.

Frank J. Weber wired the President as President of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, representing one hundred and ten labor organizations; they demanded the same legal rights through enfranchisement for women as for men. The United Garment Workers Local of Milwaukee asked for the immediate granting of the ballot as "the recognized weapon of defense in a democracy for all those whose lives are affected by political action." The Socialist Party of Milwaukee, also, at a meeting held at the home of Mr. Victor Berger, called upon President Wilson for suffrage support as an Administration measure.

MRS. Ascough's Minnesota meetings are in charge of Mrs. A. R. Colvin. She will speak in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In Minneapolis Mrs. Ascough will share honors with Mr. Richard Bennett, the actor, who through Dudley Field Malone has become so ardent a champion of the federal amendment fight. The two will be given a tea at the Minneapolis headquarters, at which Mrs. Ascough will speak.

In St. Paul a large luncheon at the St. Paul Hotel will be given in honor of Mrs. Ascough. The big affair will be a suffrage conference as well as a social affair, at which Mrs. Ascough will outline the critical situation in Washington and assist in organizing the state work of the Minnesota Branch. Mrs. Colvin, who has just returned from New Orleans where she has been speaking for the federal amendment, will act as chairman at this luncheon.

DURING Mrs. Ascough's stay in Wisconsin the Milwaukee Branch elected the following committee, who will be in charge of the renewed campaign for federal suffrage:

Mabel Search, chairman; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Charles Babcock, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Bertha Trumpeter, third vice-chairman; Mrs. Carl Stern, fourth vice-chairman; Matta Soik, fifth vice-chairman; Alma Jacobus, secretary; Mrs. Carl Haessler, treasurer; Mrs. Maud McCreery, legislative chairman; Etelka Jacobi, program chairman; Netti Rosenthal, meeting chairman; Mrs. Stella von Cotzhausen, finance chairman; Mrs. F. T. Andrae, suffragist chairman.

In North Dakota Mrs. Ascough will speak in Fargo and Grand Forks, where Miss Mary McCumber will have charge of the meetings. A drawing room meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. P. M. Coles, who will also entertain Mrs. Ascough. A second evening meeting will be held at the Franklin Club, to be followed by an organization conference.

Representative Howard Will Fight for Suffrage

REPRESENTATIVE Howard, of Georgia, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, has come out for the federal suffrage amendment in a speech delivered last week at a boy scout meting at the Chamber of Commerce in Atlanta, and declares the measure will now have his support. Representative Howard opposed the measure in the House and voted against it. His changed stand is an illustration of the general change of sentiment in the South.

Miss Lucy Branham, who is organizing in Georgia, is arousing interest in the present situation in the Capital. Mr. Nevin, the Editor of the *Georgia American,* which is actively supporting the passage of the suffrage bill, wrote to Senator Hoke Smith, asking him to change his attitude in response to the change of attitude in Georgia.

During the latter part of June a Southern States conference is being planned to be held in Atlanta, which will bring the State Chairmen of the Southern group together in a conference for the purpose of focussing protest on Congress and making tentative ratification plans.

Miss Mary Winsor will speak in Atlanta next week at meetings arranged by Miss Branham. In Tennessee Miss Clara Louise Rowe is working with the State Branch in bringing all possible pressure on Senator Shields, with Mrs. Sam Shields as chairman of the State Branch. The Senator's own political allies and supporters are urging favorable action on federal suffrage through the work of the Woman's Party group in his own district.

Liberty Drive in Washington State

WHAT Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore described as the "liberty drive" is on in Oregon and Seattle since this energetic young woman has been holding a series of meetings in these two states. Following the Oregon conference Miss Whittemore spoke in Seattle and Spokane. A welcoming luncheon was given her at the Hotel Lincoln. She addressed the Commonwealth Club, preached for suffrage at the Green Avenue Congregational Church and at the Washington Annex, where Seattle's suffrage mayor, Mayor Hanson, presided and introduced the speaker.

Miss Whittemore has endeavored to have every organization or group of any size tell the President and the leaders of both parties in the Senate what they think of the delay in passing the suffrage amendment at this time.

"President Wilson has taken a stand for national suffrage," Miss Whittemore said. "He said he feels it is necessary to his international policy of democracy. If the suffrage amendment is passed at this session of Congress it is imperative that the people back up President Wilson in the position he has taken. We feel that this is a war measure and should receive the support of the patriotic people of America.

"President Wilson said the amendment should be passed in the interest of a united people in this country.

Are the people of this state going to stand by the President?"

Miss Whittemore's next "liberty drive" will be in Idaho, where for the benefit of his constituents she will analyze the strange stand of Senator Borah in opposing suffrage.

Virginia Man's New Appeal

WHILE the men on the firing line have voted for suffrage, it is not often that they volunteer to speak their convictions as a young sailor did while Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall was holding a series of Virginia street meetings. The Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* tells the story:

"About ten o'clock last night while a fair young suffragist was speaking from an automobile at the corner of City Hall avenue and Granby street, a young sailor stepped up to the car and asked permission to speak to the crowd. The pretty adherent of the suffrage cause resigned in his favor, and the big stalwart fellow stood up in the automobile and made one of the strongest suffrage speeches heard in Norfolk in many months.

"In a very few moments he had attracted a large crowd around him and the interest was intense. The sailor, bearing the yeoman's insignia on his sleeve, was evidently a college man with oratorical powers strongly developed. He spoke with easy grace and poise and with the authority and logic of an experienced lawyer. He paid the most beautiful tribute to women, whom, he asserted were behind every worthy movement in the world and closed with a stirring appeal to all men with one spark of loyalty to support their cause. Then, in a storm of applause, he disappeared as if by magic and was lost in the crowd."

Miss Fendall spoke in Richmond at meetings arranged by Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith as state chairman; in Norfolk at a large luncheon arranged by Miss Pauline Adams, district chairman, and in Newport News.

Miss Fendall next week will begin helping the suffragists of Louisiana to capture Senator Guion's vote in the Senate, which Louisiana members of the Woman's Party fear may still be in the doubtful column.

The Original Pickets

A TENNESSEE member who has been delving in the suffrage archives, Miss Sue White, of Nashville, secretary of the Woman's Party branch of Tennessee, volunteers that Tennessee suffragists were the "original pickets."

In December, 1916, says Miss White, Nashville suffragists were denied a hearing before a powerful farmers' convention meeting in the Capitol. The suffragists with their banners stood sentinel on the interior Capitol stairs with their banners. The *Nashville Tennesseean and American* of December 9, 1916, thus tells the story, says Miss White:

"SUFFRAGISTS PRESENT CLAIMS BUT IN SILENCE.

"DEMONSTRATION STAGED AT THE CAPITOL.

"Turned down by the Farmers Institute when asking for an opportunity to speak for their cause, the members of the two equal suffrage leagues of Nashville assembled a delegation and gave a silent demonstration on the main floor of the state capitol Friday noon, so that those attending the session of both sections of the Institute could not fail to see the half circle drawn up facing the stairway leading from the second floor.

"Banners with suffrage colors and posters with the words which were not permitted to be said before the meeting did the talking for the silent group holding them up for the throngs leaving the morning session. Arguments in favor of votes for women were presented on the posters, one of which was a quotation of President Wilson's declaration for suffrage in New Jersey. A suffrage map was shown and other arguments were shown, making the demonstration effective in causing the passer-by to pause and see just what was going on."

"Wasn't that picketing? Then who were the original pickets?" asks Miss White.

New Jersey Protests

THE following two communications, sent to Senator Baird by his New Jersey constituents in an effort to make him reconsider his adverse position on national woman suffrage, are especially significant:

Resolution adopted at the Annual Convention of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs:

Whereas, American women are being called upon to devote their energies to winning the world war, and to making daily sacrifices for the ultimate freedom of mankind, and whereas, they are doing the work of men in the fields, munitions factories and other lines of service, be it resolved, that this annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Clubs call upon the President of the United States, to use his influence as leader of his party, on those Democratic Senators who are responsible for the continued blocking of the federal suffrage amendment, and be it further resolved, that this meeting urge upon the Senate the immediate passage of this amendment as a war measure, thus releasing the time and energies of countless women for more effective war work, and be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President, the Vice-President, Senator Thomas Martin, majority leader; Senator Jacob Gallinger, minority leader; Senator A. A. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee; Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, and Senator David Baird, the latter with the request that it be read into the *Congressional Record.*

(Signed) MRS. J. R. SCHERNERHORN,
Chairman.

At the request of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party, the following telegram was sent to Senator Baird, by George L. Record, of Jersey City, himself a candidate for Senator in the fall elections:

"To Senator David Baird:

"I earnestly urge you to vote for the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. At a time when the life of the Republic is in peril and we are calling upon the women of the nation for tremendous sacrifices, to which they are nobly responding, to refuse them the right to vote is a monstrous injustice. Your vote against this amendment would always be a blot upon the history of the state. It would also heavily handicap the Republican Party in this fall campaign.

(Signed) "GEORGE L. RECORD."

The President Pledges His Help for National Suffrage

PRESIDENT Wilson last week told the women war workers of the nation that he was working for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment giving them citizenship and that he would do everything he could for it.

The question came up when the members of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense were being received by the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Among those women who are giving their time and labor to the government for the war was Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, state chairman for the National Woman's Party, who has campaigned for the Liberty Loan throughout her state and is now working in the Bethlehem Steel plant as a munition maker. Mrs. Hilles, as she was greeted by the President, said:

"Mr. President, it would be a great inspiration to all of us in our war work if you would help toward our immediate enfranchisement."

Directly behind Mrs. Hilles was Mrs. Arthur Kellam, of New Mexico, who is attending the conference of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Kellam, legislative chairman of the Woman's Party in New Mexico, at once said:

"MR. President, we, women of the West, are growing very restless indeed waiting for the long delayed passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Won't you help to secure this recognition of citizens. The women of New Mexico and many other states have no redress save through the federal amendment. They are eagerly waiting for action on this measure in the Senate. Will you help us?"

The President, with marked cordiality, answered: "I will. I will do all that I can."

This is the first public personal pledge that the President has given to women war workers to help in the fight for their enfranchisement through the federal amendment. Ten women at the heads of war service departments in Washington recently issued statements urging the passage of the amendment as a war measure, necessary to their protection and to effective work.

Support the President

By Mary Winsor

Excerpt from address delivered in Columbus

ON January 9, Mr. Wilson came out emphatically in favor of the federal amendment and recommended its passage to the Southern Democrats who came to consult him. The President did not say, as some men still have the audacity to say, that American women should be put on probation for three or four years, as the British women were, until they had done enough war work to satisfy their lords and masters of their fitness for the vote. Mr. Wilson made no such insulting suggestion, but, with the true American spirit, declared the vote should be given as a measure of right and justice to the women of America, and that this country could not afford to lag behind its allies—thereby making the federal amendment a war measure.

THEREFORE the slogan of the suffrage movement has become "Support the President and make suffrage a part of your war work." Whenever men or women are gathered together to help their country, wherever there is a patriotic rally, suffrage should take its place on the program, and the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment should be urged upon our dilatory Senate.

Mr. Wilson's enlightened policy is being blocked by a little group of "wilful men in the Senate." The leaders of both parties are for us—the Democrats of the West and the President on one hand—the National Republican Chairman, Mr. Will H. Hays and the minority leader in the Senate, Jacob Gallinger, are working for us. A few reactionary men, with their faces turned obstinately to the past, are holding up this great reform.

WE are told that Congress is "too busy to attend to women." The popular conception of Congressmen is one whose head is bowed down to his desk with over-work and anxiety about the war. This point of view, however, is not shared by those who read the *Congressional Record*—that great comic daily. We know how much valuable time is consumed in chit-chat, trivialities and personal remarks.

Our Senior Senator from Pennsylvania and Mr. James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois recently occupied themselves in discussing each other's personal appearance. Mr. Penrose playfully accused Mr. Lewis of dyeing his whiskers. Mr. Lewis retorted that he, unfortunately, had not the personal advantage of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and so on. The Senate and the galleries laughed, but we poor fools pay $10,000 a year to have this sort of thing discussed.

Those who are watchful know how frequently the Senators are absent from their post of duty. On Monday, May 6, a so-called "test vote" was taken in the Senate as to whether the Woman Suffrage Bill should come up for debate the following Friday. The motion was defeated by one vote. Of the pledged supporters of woman suffrage, eighteen were absent.

This, I think, should sufficiently dispose of the legend of our over-tasked Senate.

A roll-call in the Senate takes only fifteen minutes. That's all we are asking for. Not for speeches about pedestals and roses and lilies, uncrowned queens, home and mother, and the hand that rocks the cradle. When the bill passed the House a whole day was taken up by oratory of the vintage of 1850, but we had not requested it. Only a roll-call that they might answer "Yea" when their names were called. Only fifteen minutes, but in that fifteen minutes they could give the vote to eighteen million women! When we think of all the sufferings and sacrifices of women, ours does not seem an extravagant demand.

We are told that woman suffrage should be postponed because the country is at war. Some of us believe this, but men are not so stupid as women are. Instead of permitting the great reforms in which they are interested to be delayed by the war, men are clever enough to use the war as a means for speeding up reform. Prohibition, so dear to the Southern Democrats, was hurried through Congress by the insistence of its supporters, that it would be of great value as a war measure. Why haven't women the same confidence in the timeliness of our great cause?

The time is short, Congress may adjourn in August, and we have only sixty days in which to work for the passage of the amendment. It is all-important that it pass immediately, so that we can begin to bring pressure to bear on the candidates for the many state legislatures which will meet next winter. These men must be elected in a strong suffrage atmosphere that will insure ratification by at least thirty-six state legislatures. Then we will all be voting in the Presidential election of 1920. It would be a crime if another Presidential election were to go by with the women of this country half slave and half free.

LET us make haste for the sake of the women, perhaps five million, perhaps seven, whose husbands, sons and brothers are to cross the sea to fight for democracy abroad—some never to return. Who is to represent these women? Who is to speak for them, to vote for them? For the sake of the millions of young girls, inexperienced, unorganized, who are going out into industry, into the heavy, dangerous industries where they must take a man's place, we must hasten to throw around them the safeguard of the ballot, and thus again support the President in the splendid stand he took when he declared that labor standards for women and children must not be lowered.

I write this, having just returned from a two weeks' tour of Michigan and Ohio under the auspices of the National Woman's Party. I found among women a trusting confidence that all was well and that the suffrage bill would soon pass the Senate. Alas, our confidence is not well placed. Another great effort is needed by men and women. We should write and telegraph, and organizations and meetings of all kinds should pass strong resolutions supporting the President and asking him to use his influence to bring our bill to an immediate vote, and to our Senators recalling them to a sense of their duty toward womanhood.

Comments of the Press

Salute to Suffrage

AFTER a generation of congressional dilly-dallying and side-stepping by "people's" representatives, woman suffrage probably will come to a vote in the Senate, and all indications point to its triumph soon, which would mean that the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the national constitution granting the ballot to all the women of the country would be submitted to the states for a two-thirds vote of approval.

National conditions are such that the reactionary Senate cannot any longer refrain from laying its cards on the table and decide this measure. Of course, it is expected that Tory Democrats of the Bourbonic South will either oppose the amendment or absent themselves when the issue comes to a vote, but, as a balance to this defection from their party, the majority of Republican members may eagerly seize the opportunity to indorse it, so that they may be able to say to their constituents and to the country in the congressional elections next fall that they—the Republicans—put suffrage "over the top" in a Democratic Party Administration.

We Socialists do not care a whit which party claims the glory, for we know that neither would have raised a voice in its favor were it not for the fact that the women themselves, through all the long years of persistent and intelligent agitation that won them the scorn, contempt and even torture at the hands of leaders of both parties and their lackies, were the real force that brought Congress to its knees in a sense of realization that what a half of the population demanded it would have. And that is the only thing that counts. The women were organized politically, and very largely industrially, (and knew they would get what they want because they wanted it.)

There is another factor—and not an insignificant one—that caused the measure to be brought to a vote in the Senate at this time. It is our part in the war. The nation could not consistently say to the workers of other countries that it was fighting to make the world safe for democracy when it refused half of its population at home a political voice in the nation's affairs. It is not improbable that this criterion actuated the President in urging the vote in the Senate on the Anthony amendment. . . . .

We congratulate the intelligent women of America on the eve of their triumph, fully cognizant of the fact that their long-delayed victory is a bitter commentary on our vaunted democracy. To the group of dauntless women pickets who were hurled from the front of the White House last year into Occoquan prison because they had the courage to urge their rights we doff our hats in reverent salute.—*New York Call, May 10, 1918.*

Senator Wadsworth of '61

THE constitutional amendment for woman suffrage will probably come up for action in Congress next week, and women voters all over the country are on the anxious seat as to the action of that body. It is said that only two votes are needed to put the measure through.

Senator James Wadsworth writes to a prominent Republican in this county that he is against the bill, but gives as his only reason that he does "not believe that the people of one group of states should impose franchise qualifications upon another group of states against the will of the latter group." This savors of the sentiment of '61.

The people of New York state want and are entitled to a showing in this matter, and it is going to be exceedingly hard for the politician or political representative from this district who opposes a measure of such fairness and desirability. Let our democratic friends get busy now and write Senator Wadsworth and other doubtful servants of the people, urging their support of the measure.—*Islip (N. Y.) Press, April 25, 1918.*

Equal Suffrage in the Balance

ONE positive statement may safely be made with regard to the prospects of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. It is that its submission to the legislatures of the several states is inevitable. This may be delayed in the present Congress, where the measure awaits only the favorable action of the Senate, or it may be obstructed and delayed in the next Congress, and in several following Congresses, but eventually such action will be taken, and once submitted, the amendment will undoubtedly be ratified.

The situation at the present time is an extremely delicate one. Within a few days, perhaps, the question of adopting or rejecting the House resolution carrying the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment will be put in the Senate. So close will be the vote, according to the opinion of those who have canvassed the chamber carefully, that a single accession to or defection from the ranks of the amendment supporters may determine the result. Assuming a full house, sixty-four votes would be requisite to constitute the necessary two-thirds. Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, whose knowledge of actual conditions is regarded as dependable, is quoted as saying that the suffrage party can muster sixty-three votes. In the ordinary course of things, some senators will be absent and some paired when the final vote is taken, and this is as likely to be helpful as hurtful in deciding the issue. Manifestly, it is highly desirable, from the suffrage point of view, that the vote of every possible senator now in opposition, or reluctant or indifferent, shall be secured. . . . .

Equal suffrage is practically won. At the worst it can be only temporarily postponed. Multitudes of people in the United States, long antagonistic to the granting of the vote to women, now see the futility of further attempting to stay the tide in its favor.—*Boston Christian Science Monitor, May 9, 1918.*

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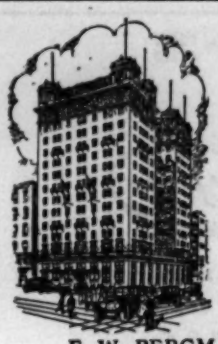

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Florida Senators Oppose President Wilson

SENATORS who are opposing action on suffrage are of course opposing the expressed will of the President and their national committees. In urging the House of Representatives to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, President Wilson said he asked it "as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and the world." Both the Democratic and the Republican national executive committes went on record for the amendment. Yet we find the Senate submitting to some manipulation that prevents the measure being acted upon.

As for the Florida senators, neither can truthfully say that he is opposed to the Anthony amendment from a "state's rights" standpoint. They both voted for the national prohibition amendment.

Their situation is that with the women of Florida non-voters, they believe that their political fences will not be endangered by voting against the conferring of citizenship rights upon the women of the United States. They consider, of course, that they are in Washington to represent the women of Florida, only as they incidentally represent other aliens residing in Florida.

Yet even with this reasonable explanation of their unwillingness to vote for the enfranchisement of American women, the people of Florida will continue to wonder why they should directly oppose the expressed will of President Wilson in this matter when they have been so zealously for him in all others.—*Miami (Fla.) Metropolis, May 7, 1918.*

Advice to the Senate

NOW is the time to break away from the thrall of the suffragette curse. Free the women from political bondage, give them their rightful heritage and permit them, unembarrassed, free from humiliation imposed by senseless political restraints, and inspired by a gracious recognition of their rights, to hold up their heads and labor, with endurance born of a sense of justice done them, in the many fields of usefulness the war has opened to them.

Let's be big enough and broad enough to do the right thing at the right time, and, by all that is good and holy, the hour is at hand for endowing womankind with a voice in matters political.

Let the Senate adopt the suffrage amendment and thereby hurl a cannon ball into the heart of the camp of the enemy.

This is a glorious opportunity for congress to wipe out the inequality that now exists which will then guarantee this nation leadership in world democracy by making it a free, united and equal people.—*Niles (Mich.) Daily Sun, May 8, 1918.*

Lest the Senator Forget

WHEN a motion by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, to take up the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment was voted upon in the Senate and lost by one vote, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, was not present. It seems that he was not ill, nor away on important business, nor even "unavoidably detained," but that, according to press reports, he was taking a nice little walk in the lobby—and the motion lost by one vote while the senior senator from the second oldest suffrage state in the Union absented himself from the voting!

We have no doubt that Senator Thomas knows the wishes of his constituents in the matter of the federal sufframe amendment. But we would like to be equally sure that he knows that Colorado expects him to be present today when the Susan B. Anthony amendment is voted upon, to cast his vote for justice and democracy.

We believe that suffrage will win today. But if it should not it must not be lost by the lack of a vote from Colorado.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, May 10, 1918.*

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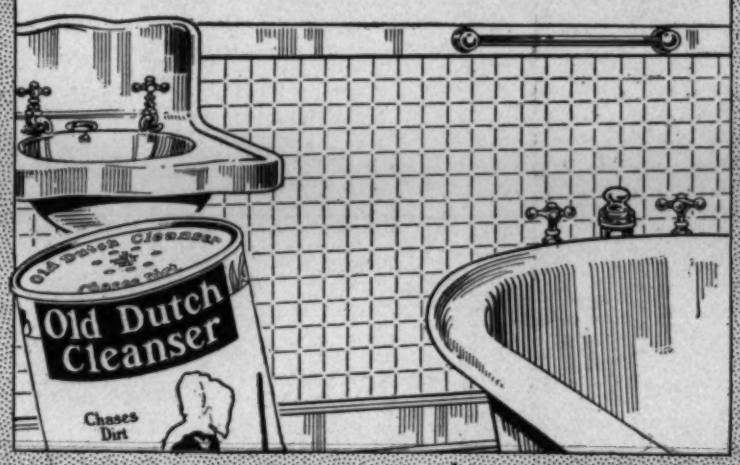

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